

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1827.

[NO. 148.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, *Latin Prosody* for the use of Schools, by Wm. Hooper, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of N. Carolina. This prosody will be found to contain far more copious rules for penultimate and middle syllables than are to be met with in other school systems, at the same time that it is more compendious. It is used in the University, and it will be an advantage to those designed for that Institution, to make use of it in their preparatory course. 542

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.
The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.
N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.
Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity to me directed, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our County Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, five Lots, lying on the north side of Tryon street, formerly the property of A. Frew, dec'd. viz: No. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser paying interest from the date and giving bond and security, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

As the above lots, with their improvements, are valuable and well situated for business of any kind, all who wish to secure a bargain would do well to attend between the hours of 10 & 4.
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.
July 10, 1827.
644—pr. adv. \$2.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to the West, offers for sale his plantation lying seven miles north-west from Charlotte, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house and other necessary out buildings. I have not given the particulars, as I presume no one will purchase without viewing the premises.
GEO. HENRY.
Mecklenburg Co. July 20, 1827.—342

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.
ROBERT L. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Taken up,

BY Walker Brown, and entered on the Stray Book of Mecklenburg county, a roan Horse, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, and no perceivable brands.
HUGH J. M'CAIN, Ranger.
July 2, 1827. 4142

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in settings, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.
N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

New Medical & Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the Practice of Physic, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the Apothecary Business, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.
Salisbury, June 1, 1827.—643

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.
JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrea Hoyl vs. The heirs of Mason Huson, dec'd. and others.

IT having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Friddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.
LAWSON HENDERSON.
646—pr. adv. \$2 624

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827.

James Simmons vs. Levied on a negro man named Jonas.

Edward Green.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal six weeks, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there reply and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
646—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827.

Robert Query vs. Executed, and John M'.

Larty, George M' Larty, Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishees.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
646—pr. adv. \$2.

FROM THE CAROLINA GAZETTE.

The following Resolutions were passed at a full and respectable meeting of the Agricultural Society, of this District:

The meeting having been called to order, the Chair stated that it had been intimated to him, in his official capacity, that our worthy Representatives, alive to the interests of their constituents, had thought it advisable that all bodies representing the people of this State, from the Chamber of Commerce, composed as it is of merchants, wholly unconcerned as to the fate of English manufactures, and always anxious to sell to the planters for the least possible price and no profit, down to the humblest hunting club, should meet and solemnly protest against the whole Tariff system, and more particularly against the Woollen Bill, in order to awe and enlighten Congress, and prevent the mischievous consequences to be apprehended, if the time should ever arrive when the poor people of this State should be able to get woollens as cheap as they now do cotton goods. "Indeed," said he, "gentlemen, it becomes us to be watchful, lest by manufacturing woollens in the United States, with all the ingenuity and skill of the avaricious Yankees, our friends and very worthy lords and masters, the good people of Old England, may not be able to charge us what they please for woollens, and vary the price from year to year, as it may suit the views of the most noble Lords, spiritual and temporal, of his Majesty's Witten-gamotte or Parliament." The President then stated in corroboration of his views, that in order to encourage the growth of wool in England, that is old E. a heavy duty was laid on Foreign wool for many years, and this was a favorite measure of the landed Aristocracy. That for a century old England had been increasing in wealth and power under this system of encouraging her domestic manufactures, until of late, as it had become necessary to preserve them from utter ruin, they had taken off a great part of the duty on foreign wool, in order that by cheapening the raw material, they might enable the manufacturers to meet the competition which has lately sprung up among the rebellious colonies of New England. It was an alarming fact, that but a few years since the British Parliament, by almost excluding foreign wool, enabled their landed Aristocracy to obtain their own price for wool, which was ultimately paid by planters and farmers of America, who were compelled to buy at any prices which were necessary thus to support the dignity of the nobility and gentry of the mother country. That some impulse was given during the late unhappy war with our ancestors, to a system in New England, which it became every loyal friend to his King to put down. The Chairman then stated, that such was the happy state of things in 1812 and 13, that the Rebel army had not blankets to cover them, but what the mercy of the mother country supplied—but that now in the event of any unnatural attempt to renew hostilities, an army of Rebels could be clothed comfortably in domestic woollens—those badges of rebellion. Nay, he stated, that instead of commanding any prices in the Charleston market, woollens imported from Great Britain were rendered unsaleable because the cupidity of Northern manufacturers had actually offered better goods at less prices. But he congratulated the meeting, that His Majesty's Government, finding it absolutely necessary to put down this competition, had reduced the tax on foreign wool in England, and if supported by their friends on this side the water, he hoped to see these New-England speculators ruined for their impertinent interference, and the good old times restored when the planters of South Carolina would have the honour of contributing to the support of the nobility and gentry of Old England, by purchasing exclusively English cloths; and he plainly hinted that if the Rebel Congress should effectually protect the growing manufactures, the time would soon come when clothing, particularly for the poor, would become so cheap as to render it wholly useless for British manufacturers to enter the market; for before they can compete with those cunning yankees, they must so reduce the price of Wool in England as to bring ruin upon the whole landed interest. He also stated an expedient to which this ruinous policy had driven the manufacturers of the mother country. The finest woollens were sent to New York invoiced at \$2 per yard. They were not pressed and finished, but English workmen were sent out who soon put to them the finishing stroke, and they were sold for \$10 to \$12 per yard. Lamentable indeed that it should become necessary for his Majesty's subjects to resort to such expedients; but it shows the necessity of resisting the Woollens

Bill. He informed the meeting that emissaries had been at work for some time to stir up the Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Societies, who love to pay the English nobility for the protection of English industry, and the best results were anticipated. There followed several resolutions, of which I hope to furnish you a copy by the next mail.
JAMES GUELPH, Secretary.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER XI.

To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR: I now come to the concluding topic in your letter of January 27th; you introduce it in the following manner:

"The undersigned is at a loss to understand on what ground it was assumed at Washington that there would be, at all times, an unabated disposition, on the part of the British Government, to make the trade of its West India Colonies the subject of diplomatic arrangement."

This is exceedingly loose language, for an official despatch, on so important a subject. What warrant have you to intimate that "it was assumed at Washington, that you would, at all times, be ready to treat" on this question? All that was assumed at Washington was, that, at this particular time, during a pending negotiation, there would be a willingness, on the part of the British Government, if not to resume the negotiation, at least to give fair notice of the design to break it off.

You go on to say,

"The circumstances of the case were entirely changed."

Changed from what? Changed since when? On neither of these points do you state any thing distinct or intelligible. The only change which had taken place, was one, which, you well knew, would dispose us to recede from our former demands, because it promised us, on your part, a compensation for so doing.

"Repeated negotiations," you add, "had failed to produce any material approximation of opinions on that subject."

So far from this, the Plenipotentiaries in 1824 separated substantially on one single point, viz: that of equality of duties in the West Indies, on imports from the United States and the British North American colonies.

You proceed to say,

"The last attempt at an adjustment had been made with an evident conviction on both sides, that there existed between them an unconquerable difference of principle; and that it was by that difference, rather than by any decided irreconcilableness of interests, that a satisfactory arrangement was rendered hopeless."

So far is this from being true, that when the negotiators separated, it was because it had become necessary to "refer to Washington on some of the subjects which had been presented for discussion." There is not the least intimation, on either side, that the negotiation was broken off. It is stated in the protocol of 25th July, to be "suspended for the present."

"The nature of that difference," you say, "has been sufficiently discussed, it lies in the determination of the United States to dispute, and in that of Great Britain to maintain the established distinction between general and colonial trade."

Neither part of this proposition is true. The United States never disputed your right to establish such a distinction. They maintained only that it was a departure from the rule of reciprocity. But the important remark is, that so far was Great Britain from cherishing "the determination" to maintain this distinction, that by the act of 1825 it was essentially done away. Mr. Huskisson, in his speech of 21st March, 1825, in which the policy of the act of July 1825 was announced, so represented it. He says, "it cannot be dissimulated, that this is a great change in our colonial system;" and our Gen. Smith, (whose authority ought to weigh with you on this occasion, inasmuch as he has supported throughout the British side of this argument,) observed, in his speech of the 18th of April, 1826, on this very point, that "whatever of argument we [the United States] might have had, whilst the colonies were considered as such, is now taken from us. The possessions abroad, as they are now called, are considered as integral parts of the British empire, &c." The General here refers to the effect of opening to all the world, by the act of July 1825, a trade between the West India Colonies and any other foreign ports. The moment the Government of the

United States had reason to apprehend that such was intended to be the operation of your act, Mr. Gallatin was instructed to make a corresponding concession, on the part of the United States, of the only serious point of difference on which the negotiation had been suspended. So much for the "unconquerable difference of principle."

You go on to give one more reason why the negotiation was broken off, in the following words:

"Hitherto, when the trade with the British West India Colonies had been opened at all, it had been chiefly, though not exclusively, to the United States."

To no other country had it been opened by specific and positive convention.

But a time had now arrived, when from motives of general policy, Great Britain thought it advisable to allow access to her colonies to all foreign powers, without exception, on conditions tendered alike to all.

Such indiscriminate opening could only be effected by some process common to all those who were permitted or invited to take the advantage of it; impartiality was thus maintained towards all parties, and the power of control over her own colonies was, at the same time, retained in the hands of the mother country."

You here give, inadvertently, very excellent reasons why you ought not to have broken off the negotiation with the United States. Those reasons are, that you had pursued a different course from that which you had pursued with other powers, in reference to the West India trade. It is true, this was not out of favor to us; it was merely the consequence of the peculiar position in which the United States stand, in reference to the West Indies. With other powers you had not negotiated, you had negotiated with us; and the two governments had also passed acts referring reciprocally to each other's legislation. A negotiation, though suspended, was pending between them. The difference was substantially reduced to one point.

By the act of July 1825, you had changed your colonial system, in a matter most intimately connected with that point. We were heartily ready to meet you; this readiness was unanimously avowed on the floor of the Senate, and of this avowal you had cognizance. Immediately on the rising of Congress, instructions were given to Mr. Gallatin to meet you on the only remaining points of difference, and on the very day of his arrival, you shut the door of negotiation on him, shut the ports of your colonies on us, and tell us with a gravity I can hardly think not affected, that "you are at a loss to understand on what ground it was assumed at Washington, that there would be at all times, an unabated disposition, on the part of the British Government, to negotiate on this subject."

You conclude this part of your letter by saying:

"The undersigned believes that he has now touched on every topic in the last note addressed to him by Mr. Gallatin, to which he had occasion to advert in former stages of their correspondence. He will not allow himself to be drawn again into a discussion of topics already more than sufficiently debated."

I also have touched on every topic, and on nearly every sentence in your long letter. You have acted wisely in the determination, "not to suffer yourself to be drawn again into this discussion." The result of my humble examination is sufficient to show the unfavorable position in which you would easily be placed, by a diplomatic talent and a political experience like Mr. Gallatin's.

I am sorry to say, sir, that the last part of your letter, the seemingly candid part, is that which does you the least credit. It betrays, on your part, an intention, more or less apparent in the whole despatch, to disguise from the British nation the real state of the facts, and to lead them to think that the United States assume an unreasonable ground, which you know they do not assume.

After repeating "the common places about common origin, laws, language," &c. which are always at hand to be quoted, when a blow is aimed at us, you add—

"But it has never yet been held a duty of internal amity (any more than friendship in private life) to submit to unequal compacts. Or has it ever been held an offence against such duty that a nation (any more than an individual) should decline to make such uncompensated sacrifices."

"Between two nations, as between two individuals most friendly to each other, there may sometimes happen, unfortunately, to exist some known subject of incurable difference of opinion. In any such case, it is perhaps most advisable to keep that subject as much as possible out of sight, and to take care that it shall not interfere with the tenor of their general intercourse, and of their habitual relations."

When you made use of these expressions, you knew, from the debates in the Senate to which you refer, that the United States entertained not only the hope, but the expectation of coming to a mutually acceptable arrangement on the subject. You knew that the only difference of opinion existing here was, as to the mode of effecting an object, which all admitted to be desirable, and believed to be attainable. You had been informed, by Mr. Gallatin, that he was the bearer of instructions, "authorizing the hope that their result would be satisfactory." This intimation from Mr. Gallatin being made with a perfect knowledge of the whole matter; of all the difficulties and obstacles which had ever existed, on the part of either Governments, must have been understood by you, as it was intended to be, a distinct assurance, that, in consideration of the important concessions of the act of July 1825, the United States would waive the only remaining point of serious difference.

Yet you allow yourself to talk of the existence of some "known subject of incurable difference of opinion," between Great Britain and the United States, on this question.

Your incurable difference of opinion is as imaginary, as your unalterable "determination" to adhere to the Colonial System was transitory. That unalterable determination, on your part, on which you say the negotiation was suspended, on the 28th July, 1824, was revoked by your act of July 5, 1825. You had every reason of probability, in addition to the language of debate in the Senate of the United States, and of Mr. Gallatin's assurance, to believe and to know, that the incurable difference of opinion had followed the fate of the unalterable determination to an early grave.

The position of your argument on all those points is rendered still more embarrassing by the fact, that long after the date of your act of July, 1825, long after the period, when, as you now say, you had resolved to substitute legislation for negotiation, you had furnished Mr. Vaughan with instructions, to renew the negotiation, on the contingency of the repeal of our discriminating duties.

One supposition, and one alone, explains all these inconsistencies and contradictions; all these forced and unfounded statements; all these after thoughts. You were, in the spring of 1826, borne down by the clamours raised by your shipping interest, against the change in your Colonial System. Eager for some pretext, on which to abandon the policy of the act of 1825, you seized on that of picking a quarrel with the American Government, of which you are now trying to lay the blame on our shoulders.

In one more letter, sir, the last with which I shall trouble you on the occasion, I shall state more distinctly the grounds of this supposition, and recapitulate the facts of the whole case.

Meantime, I pray you to accept, the assurances, &c.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

An Infallible Remedy for the Tooth Ache.—A lady of this town has favored us with the following Receipt, which she says has never failed to produce the desired effects, although tried in innumerable instances. Make a solution of Camphor and pulverised Cayenne pepper; dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the affected tooth, and it will give instant relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of rag over the tooth for a few moments.

Wilmington Herald.

Bugs.—The spirit of Tar is so powerful a poison to these nightly visitors, that as soon as it comes in contact with one it instantly dies. It should be applied by means of a small painting brush to the joints and crevices or cracks in the bedsteads, and also their places of retreat in the wainscot or wall. So noxious is the smell of the spirit to these vermin, that they desert the bed where it has been used.

A commercial traveller lately left an article belonging to his wardrobe at an inn, and wrote to the chambermaid to forward it to him by coach, in answer to which he received the following:

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt—I'll frankly tell you all about it: I've made a shift of your old shirt, and you must make a shift without it."

While it lasts, nothing in the whole range of mental poison corrodes like party spirit. It seems by some demoniacal magic, to change our very being; inflames the very life-blood itself, and penetrates the wholesome system of the patient, who knows not himself, while under its influence.

De Vert.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel.

SILK.

In the counties of Windham and Tolland, in this state, silk has, for many years, been a staple article of produce. The soil of Windham county, is, we believe, generally hard and rocky—less valuable for tillage than many parts of the State.

The Mulberry tree, which feeds the silkworm, requires but a small portion of space, and the insects are attended, generally, by boys and girls, so that little or no time is required, which would otherwise be devoted to agricultural or manufacturing pursuits. During the year 1826, the value of silk raised in the county of Windham, was estimated at \$54,000. The value of the silk manufacture of Great Britain is reckoned at \$45,000,000, and gives support to 600,000 souls—Yet she imports all the raw material, and her manufacturers have hitherto been obliged to pay a duty of one dollar per pound on that raw material. The mechanical skill necessary for the silk manufacture, is soon attainable by our enterprising countrymen; and when we consider that we can produce the raw material to an indefinite amount, we are at once impelled to the conclusion that the subject assumes the air of national importance.

We have been informed, by a very intelligent gentleman, who has paid much attention to the subject, that silk can be afforded by the pound, at a much less rate in Connecticut or any of the States, than the average price in France or Italy—owing, partly, to the rent of land being lower among us; to the climate subjecting the worm to fewer diseases; and the tree affording more leaves for feeding them. Should this prove to be true, on more experience, it would afford us an advantage in commencing the manufacture of so important an article, insuring, as it would, our first attempt against foreign competition, and preventing the necessity of protection from government.

We here take the liberty of saying, that Mr. Samuel Spalding, of this town, has grown this year, some hundred thousands of the silkworm.

AVALANCHE.—A Montpelier (Vermont) paper describes the sliding of a large quantity of earth and rocks from a mountain in Lincoln, Addison county, on the 27th ult. The slide commenced from near the summit of the mountain. "In its course it swept every thing in its way; overturning trees by their roots; divesting them of roots, branches, and bark, often breaking them in short pieces. A number of the rocks were moved some distance, judged to weigh from fifteen to twenty tons. From where it entered mill brook, its course was a north easterly direction, 280 rods, the natural course of the brook which was very small, but the channel, cut by this freshet, is now from two to ten rods in width; and on either side are large quantities of flood wood, piled up in many places very high; and from fifteen to twenty rods of the lower part is blocked up across the channel in every direction. Some of the trees are standing on their tops, and generally stripped of roots, branches and bark, and broken in many pieces. The pile in some places is ten feet high. Much of the timber is apparently buried several feet in sand and mud. One large birch tree was broken off square, measuring three feet and nine inches where it was broken. One black ash was literally pounded into a broom, whose brush is seven feet long. The whole distance of these ravages is a mile and a half, and the quantity of land thus suddenly metamorphosed into a barren waste, is twenty five acres. The force of water must have been very great, at which we cannot wonder, when we consider the probable depth of the water. In some places, from appearances, it must have been 30 feet high. Some of the trees on the sides of the channel were barked 30 or 40 feet high, and mud on them at that height."

Visitors to Niagara Falls.—The York (U. C.) Observer of the 9th inst. gives the following description of visitors then resident at Brown's spacious and elegant hotel, who had come to view the Niagara Falls:—a Swiss Colonel, three Consuls, two of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor, Hamburg, Madras, Ceylon, Sidney, (N. S. Wales,) British, Spanish and Haytian merchants, a Manks lawyer, a family from Constantinople, gentlemen from Berlin, Moscow, Madrid, Madeira and Malta, five from the dear land, three from the land o'cakes, and four from England—all highly pleased with the splendid entertainments afforded by the enterprising proprietor of the Ontario House. In the grand piazzas may be seen at times, exiled Monarchs, Republican Generals, European Ambassadors, Whigs, Tories, Radicals and Royalists, and Naval and Military Officers of almost every nation in Europe, who come to view the mighty and indescribable works of the God of nature displayed at the Falls.

Zerah Colburn, the mathematical genius, whose wonderful power of computing numbers astonished the literati of Europe, is now minister of the gospel in the Methodist connexion in Norwich.

Intelligence.

MEXICO.

By private advices, we learn that the Congress of these States adjourned on the 21st May. Few acts of general interest were passed during its long session. The most striking was that depriving European Spaniards of the offices they held under the Federal Government, but continuing to them the payment of their salaries. The bill of Public Credit was not taken up, and the New Tariff was left unfinished. A decree was passed, enacting funeral honors to the Duke of York, which are appointed to take place on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July. This measure we might feel disposed to criticize, as inconsistent on the part of Republics to mourn the death of Princes who have not been benefactors to mankind; but time will develop to our neighbours its inconvenience, also, if they mean to mourn in future, as in justice they must, after this precedent, the demise of European Princes. We do not remember that our friends, the Mexicans, paid any public tribute, as did the Colombians, to the memory of Adams and Jefferson. We would fain ask why this distinction?

A most extraordinary and dangerous measure has been adopted by the Legislature of Vera Cruz against Mr. Esteva, late Secretary of the Treasury. Appointed, it appears, by the President, Commissary General of the Customs at Vera Cruz, he had just arrived to enter upon the duties of his office, when he was compelled, by an order of the legislature, "to leave the State, without any excuse or pretext whatever, within the term of seventy-two hours from the date of the order at Jalapa; his departure being necessary, in order to preserve tranquility." Party spirit and individual hate appear to have provoked this outrageous violation of personal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, and of the rights of an officer of the General Government. It is with deep regret that we notice these dissensions in the new Republic—a stain upon their reputation abroad, and so prejudicial to themselves at home.

Dates to the 17th May have been received in Mexico from Guatemala. There were hopes that the disturbances would soon terminate, but President Acre had not yet entered San Salvador. This is represented as a strong place, and, if resistance be resolved upon, the struggle may be long. The President moved his quarters, on the 7th, from Nejapa to Apopa, where he remained on the 10th; a skirmish having taken place two days before.

Mexico is charged with taking advantage of the disorders of Guatemala to seduce the province of Peten to join the Mexican Federation, in like manner as she possessed herself of Chiapas.

Nat. Intel.

PENSACOLA, JULY 13.—Com. Porter arrived in this City yesterday in a Pilot Boat, accompanied by Edmond Law and Edw'd Gritten, Esqrs. his Secretaries, and his son, Midshipman Thos. Porter; in good health, last from Key West, where it was quite healthy. Left Commodore Laborde's squadron of two frigates and a brig, cruising off the harbor. The Mexican Privateer Molestador arrived just at their departure, with a prize in company; had a few days before captured and destroyed several sail of Spanish Drogers off Mariel within gun shot of the Battery, which was firing at her at the time. The prisoners are now on board the Libertad.

Gazette.

The Chevalier Don Francisco Tacon was presented on Thursday last, to the President, by Mr. Daniel Brent, of the Department of State, as Minister Regent from Spain, and was received by the President in that character.

Nat. Intel.

Steamboat Explosion.—A jury in England has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the Engineer of a Steamboat, for the bursting of the boiler, by which a person got scalded to death.

Thunder.—Mr. Russell, in his "Tour, in Germany," mentions that thunder storms are very frequent and destructive in some parts of Silesia. It sometimes thunders daily for 20 days together. There is scarcely a village or church which has not been set on fire by lightning, and some of them more than once. So certain is it held that lightning will produce a conflagration, that the moment the storm commences, persons who have charge of fire-engines repair to their posts, and are in readiness to act. A clergyman of Hirschfeld was killed in his pulpit, while he was preaching. The lightning descended along the iron chain by which the pulpit was suspended from the ceiling of the church, set his wig on fire, and killed him instantly.

The editor of the Montreal Gazette, in giving an account of the proceedings of a pretty tumultuous meeting in that city, for the purpose of nominating a member of the Legislature, says, he, himself, was knocked down by a billet of wood, thrown by some one of the crowd. He adds—

"So comprehensive a hint was not to be neglected, and our friends conveyed

us where our hurt was looked to—we certainly do not mean to insinuate that it was aimed at us individually, but we think it will be some time before we again trust our persons in a Canadian Assembly, where conviction proceeds from logs of wood, and the accents of persuasion are wafted by the whistling of destructive missiles."

A case of slander was lately tried in London before Lord Tenterden, one of the English Judges, which deserves to be recorded for the use of some of those whom it may fit. A victualler and a livery-stable keeper resided near each other. A dispute arose between them which embittered their feelings. The victualler told a person with whom the keeper of the stable traded for corn, that "he had better mind what he did in that quarter." In consequence of this and similar innuendoes, the trade of the latter was injured, so that from keeping about thirty horses, his stock was reduced to two. He brought an action against the victualler for slander, and recovered £150.

National Follies.—Certainly the monstrous absurdities which we believed of France during the war, were only equalled by the absurdities the French believed concerning us; our attacks were only matched by their reprisals. At one time we attempted to starve a country containing thirty millions of acres more than the United Kingdom, as if it had been the rock of Gibraltar. Then we cut off the Jesuit's bark, that the poor devils might die at once of looseness and emptiness. We foretold their ruin by their assigns, they our ruin through our bank notes. The great spoiled child of victory assailed us by taking dandelion roots instead of coffee; he aimed a fatal blow at us by sweetening it with bad sugar, but we parried the stroke by drinking bad wine. In the end, however, he did not die of his beet root, nor did we sink under our sloe juice. We have resumed our cash payments, and the finances of France, notwithstanding the great burthens imposed on her since the peace, are in a most flourishing condition.

London Magazine.

Distressing Occurrence.—An inquest was held in Richmond on Monday, over the body of a negro boy named Charles, about 12 or 14 years old, the property of Capt. Carter. The verdict of the Jury is in these words: That the said Charles came to his death in the following manner:—He was put into the smoke-house in the yard by order of his master, placed upon a chair, and a rope tied loose about his neck for the purpose of alarming him, and deterring him from the commission of some acts disagreeable to his master; and that the boy was found off the chair, and the rope not being long enough to allow his feet to reach the floor, he strangled to death. The Jury say this happened at about 11 o'clock this day; and that he came to his death in this way and not otherwise." 23d July, 1827.

Murder.—Inquisition taken at the house of Wm. Grace, in the county of Henrico, Va. on the 18th July, 1827, before J. Keesee, Coroner for said county, copied from the *Richmond Compiler*.—"Upon viewing the body of the deceased, Isaac Reed, a free man of color, and upon the oaths of a jury, summoned to inquire in what manner the said Isaac Reed came to his death; state, after having carefully examined the body of the deceased, and finding thereupon stripes made by a lash of a cowhide, or lash of some kind; and also, that the deceased having a rope tied about his arms, a part of which extended across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue to extend beyond the teeth, and considerably swollen; and also that they have examined several witnesses, whose testimony goes to prove that William Grace, Samuel H. Whipple and David Henderson, of the said county, committed the above recited acts of violence on the 16th and 17th instants, at the house of the said Wm. Grace. The Jurors were unanimously of opinion, that the deceased came to his death by the hands of the said Wm. Grace, S. H. Whipple and D. Henderson, and not otherwise." We understand that the above named persons have been committed to Jail.

A bold stand against Intemperance.—The members of a Presbyterian Church in this city have recently formed themselves into a Temperance Society, and unanimously resolved that they will not manufacture or sell, or be engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors, nor suffer any intoxicating liquor to be drunk in their families, except when prescribed by a physician, or in cases of sickness. They have also resolved unanimously, that they will make it an indispensable prerequisite to admission into their pale, that the candidate or candidates shall agree not to become engaged in the sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors, nor to drink such liquors for the reasons above mentioned.

This is strong ground, it is true; but it is taken against a strong and dangerous foe,—the enemy alike of God and man.

N. E. Edw.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York Courier, dated Saratoga Springs, July, 1827.

The Ex-King of Spain, and the two sons of "him, of the snow-white plume," are here. The young Murat is a very handsome man, and to the astonishment of the upstarts, is a very unassuming and courteous gentleman. They cannot understand how a prince, a King's son, should not swell and swagger, and take airs upon himself. They do not understand the secret, that young Murat is a man of good sense, and good feeling, well bred, and consequently unassuming, possessing real claims to notice, and consequently not compelled to swagger. You will always find this distinction between the real gentleman and the upstart; the real gentleman is *habitually* one, and the upstart *starts*; the real gentleman is always so, whether in good or bad humor, the upstart lets the "cat out of the bag," whenever he engages in argument or disputation.

I cannot withhold a few words about Joseph Bonaparte. For several successive summers, it has been my chance to meet him in society, and a more amiable, dignified and courteous man, I never saw. He is not much of a talker, but when he does speak, it is to the point.

We know not whether the following is a hoax or not. If it is literally correct, we hope the Frenchman will be able to get his balloon off with more expedition than is usual in aerial ascents; or he may go down instead of up.—N. E. C. Adm.

Novel Spectacle.—The tavern keepers at the Falls intend enhancing the pleasure of the visitors by a spectacle alike grand and novel. They have purchased a vessel of 300 hundred tons burthen; which, with all her canvass spread and decorated beautifully, will be piloted by a Frenchman into the Rapids above the Horse Shoe, where the pilot ascends from the deck in a balloon, and leaves the vessel to her own course in crossing the mighty cataract. The proprietors will undoubtedly have a rich harvest from the crowds that will throng to the sight, which takes place in the latter part of September.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) JULY 18.—Mr. CLAY, after a short visit, sat out from this place on his journey to Washington, on Monday last, and dined that day with the citizens of Bourbon county, at Paris, where a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, and an immense concourse had assembled to welcome and honor him. We are informed by several persons who were present, that the number at this dinner could not have been less than between 4 or 5000. About 700 ladies attended, for whom suitable arrangements had been made by the managers. At no period of Mr. Clay's life has a more enthusiastic attachment to him been manifested by his friends. The public generally have united in acts of kindness towards him, and in expressions of confidence and esteem. His principles and the measures he has advocated, have repeatedly heretofore been assailed by the party now opposed to him, but always in vain. The combined efforts now making by the same party to put him down, and their attempts to destroy his character, will also fail. These attacks do but stimulate his friends to uphold him and to shield him from the poisoned arrows of his calumniators.

Reporter.

Cotton Manufactory.—We learn that stock has been subscribed, and a Company formed, for establishing a Cotton Manufactory at Petersburg. A lease is obtained of Osborne's Mill-Seat for the purpose. It is to contain from 2000 to 2500 spindles, and is expected to make 1000 yards of cloth daily, a market for which will be found on the spot. We wish it success, and should be glad to see others established. There are many idle hands in the country, who might be thus usefully employed.

Raleigh Reg.

Mixing salt with hay.—An English agriculturalist has given some interesting information to farmers, on the subject of mixing salt with hay. He says that he has been in the habit of seasoning the hay, which he gave his post and stage horses, for thirty years. His usual practice is to mix about a peck to a load, keeping a boy sprinkling whilst unloading.

Mr. Wood adds, that he has one year spread ten bushels per acre on some land sown with barley, from which he experienced the most beneficial effects. By making use of salt, hay of an inferior quality may be rendered almost equal to that of a superior kind without it. Our farmers have been in the practice of employing this article in seasoning their hay for many years; but we should think that it might be used more extensively, and with the most happy results.

Squirrels.—In consequence of the scarcity of beech nuts in the woods of New Hampshire, these quadrupeds have lately sallied forth to the corn fields of the farmers, and committed extensive depredations. A party of men turned out with their guns on the 5th ult. and brought home no less than 1745. On the 16th, the same party resumed their sport, and produced a total of 4936. Whole number killed, 6701.

CLAWING OFF.

The last Lancaster Journal published at the residence of the Hon. James Buchanan, a Jackson member to Congress from Pennsylvania, publishes the following under the authority of Mr. Buchanan himself.

From the Lancaster Journal, Friday, July 24.

It was with some surprise, and much regret, that we observed an editorial article in the last U. S. Telegraph, in which it is assumed as a fact, and so stated, that Mr. Buchanan is the person to whom General Jackson alluded, in his letter to Mr. Beverley, of the 5th ult. We have authority for saying that Mr. Buchanan will not act on the presumption that he is the person. He cannot consent to become a volunteer in this business. Should it hereafter become necessary to make any statement upon the subject, Mr. Buchanan will then immediately publish, in detail, the only conversation which he ever held with General Jackson concerning the last Presidential election, prior to its termination. In the meantime we think it right to state, that what we believe to have been the premature introduction of Mr. B's name in the Telegraph, has been without his authority, and against his consent.

As we have before stated, General Jackson will give up Mr. John Buchanan as his authority for his bargain-sale story about Mr. Clay. Mr. B. is one of the Opposition leaders, and one of the most subservient devotees of the General. The Washington Telegraph acknowledges that Mr. B. will be given up by the General, and adds, that Mr. B. will in turn give up Mr. Philip Marcklay, also of Pennsylvania, who, it will be recollected, attended the Congressional minority Caucus and there voted for General Jackson. The Washington Telegraph editor says, "although we have conversed with Mr. Buchanan, and have his letter upon the subject, we do not know precisely what his statements will be." That General Jackson is completely entangled in the meshes of his friends, if such can be called friends, is most certain. In all this foul business the General has exhibited his accustomed indiscretion and weakness. That Mr. Clay would come off with flying colors, we never doubted for a moment, and, while he is towering like the eagle over his vindictive enemies, the General and his subalterns are left floundering in the mire. Patriot.

The National Intelligencer of the 24th ult. says: "Mr. Clay certainly did not consult his interest, when he accepted the office of Secretary of State; he consulted his friends, however, and they urged him to accept the offer made by the President; and if we do not egregiously mistake, some of those who are now most decided among the 'Combination,' were his advisers to the course which Mr. Clay took in accepting the office of Secretary of State."

This fact can be well established, and doubtless will, as soon as General Jackson attempts to support his charges. We know several of these consistent advisers. Alex. Gazette.

Benjamin Gorham was elected a Representative to Congress from the City of Boston, on Monday last, in the place of Mr. Webster, now of the United States' Senate. The whole number of votes given in was 2929; of which Mr. Gorham had 1659; George Blake, 699; David Kershaw, 459; and there were 122 scattering. Mr. Gorham and Mr. Blake are both friends of the Administration, and Mr. Henshaw is a supporter of General Jackson. The Boston Patriot states that Mr. H. had all the Opposition votes, and some of the Administration votes in consequence of his first nomination at the Old Court House. The gentleman elected possesses fine talents, and formerly represented the district in Congress to the general acceptance of the People. Nat. Intell.

HUMOUR.—The following are among the 4th of July toasts, drank at Framingham, Massachusetts:

Uncle Sam.—Fifty-one years old this day: His family increases with his ability to support them.

By Mr. Danforth.—Gentlemen, allow a way faring man to offer a toast in behalf of the objects nearest and dearest to his heart: *The Ladies and the Greeks.* Happy bondage to the former—Glorious Liberty to the latter.

By Wm. Buckminster, Esq.—Railways and Canals.—"Father, said the boy, why can't we stack some hay too?" "Uncle Richard has made a great stack already."

By Josiah Adams, Esq.—The good old luxurious days of our Independent Daddies.—When Bean-porridge was Turtle-soup, New Cider Champagne, and Bread and Molasses were Wedding-cake.

The New Bedford Mercury has a good story of two friends who attended a public dinner. N. told D. the excellent toast he intended to give; but D. contrived to be called on first, and gave N.'s only toast, and then had him referred to for a sentiment, when he knew he was a man of only one idea, and he had stolen that! There's a situation.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1827.

ELECTION.

The election for representatives to the General Assembly, and for members of Congress, was held throughout the state on Thursday last, except in some two or three counties, where it was held earlier, to avoid interfering with the Courts. In this county, the result of the election is as follows:—

Senate.—William Davidson.

Commons.—William J. Alexander and Joseph Blackwood.

STATE OF THE POLL.

	Davidson.	A. Walker, jun.
Charlotte,	205	21
Maxwell's,	60	16
Collins',	61	12
Stewart's,	29	50
Rape's,	37	36
Cox's Store,	65	5
Sterns',	45	72
Providence,	71	24
	573	256

COMMONS.

	Alexander.	Blackwood.	Ingram.	Messy.
Charlotte,	394	286	66	78
Maxwell's,	101	36	82	23
Collins',	88	44	62	6
Stewart's,	96	34	74	1
Rape's,	61	13	70	52
Cox's Store,	112	63	1	45
Sterns',	57	18	91	79
Providence,	153	68	14	107
	1062	562	460	391

For representative to Congress, the vote in this county was as follows:—

Henderson,	382
Conner,	848

We have received Mr. Clay's speech, delivered to his old constituents on the 12th ultimo. As the friends and enemies of Mr. Clay will be anxious, though from different motives, to see this masterly production, we shall commence its publication in our next number. Its length may compel us to divide it; tho' if nothing more than ordinarily interesting should be received in the meantime, we shall endeavor to lay it before our readers entire.

Tacubaya.—The minister from this country to Tacubaya, JOHN SERGEANT, and his private Secretary, WM. B. REED, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. and were landed under a salute of 13 guns. From the return of the minister, it is probable the Congress of the South-American States will not re-assemble. This is doubtless owing to their internal dissensions and jealousies, and to the anarchy which exists in some of the states.

Delegates have been elected in the western part of Virginia to attend the Convention at Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Giles' resolutions, and the doctrines of the Richmond Junta, are denounced in that quarter of Virginia as "founded in error, and inimical to the best interests of our common country."

The Convention at Harrisburg was organized on the 30th ult. Mr. Ritner, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, was appointed President, Jesse Buel of New-York, and F. Tilghman of Maryland, Vice-Presidents. Mr. Holsted of New Jersey, and Mr. R. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, Secretaries. Thirteen of the States are represented.

Daniel Peck, sen. of this city, put an end to his existence on Friday last, by swallowing a large portion of laudanum.—Exertions were made by the faculty to prevent the fatal effects of the poison, by the use of a stomach-pump, &c. and a considerable portion of the liquid was by this means withdrawn; but some time having elapsed before the fact was known, these exertions proved ineffectual.

The deceased was a most ingenious workman as a gun and locksmith, and as a maker of all kinds of mill-irons; but was unhappily addicted to occasional fits of intoxication, the frequency and violence of which, as is usual, were increased by indulgence. Under the effects of one of these he committed this last sad act of his life. Would to God that this, and the almost daily occurrence of violence and misery arising from the intemperate use of ardent spirits, would lead to the disuse of them altogether!

Raleigh Register.

Conviction of Strang.—The trial of Strang for the murder of Whipple, at Albany, was concluded on Friday last. On Thursday, after all the circumstantial evidence had been adduced, the counsel for the prosecutors offered to prove the prisoner's confessions. This was object-

ed to on the part of the defence, and a long argument ensued; on Friday morning the Judge decided that the confessions of Strang should go to the jury. This testimony having been given, the prosecuting attorney rested the cause, and the counsel for the defence were called on, when Mr. Pepper rose and addressed the Court, saying, "that he and his associate counsel had done all that they felt it their duty to do in behalf of the prisoner, and were willing that the case should be submitted to the jury without further delay." The judge then delivered the charge to the jury, who retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

The prisoner, says the Albany Advertiser, throughout the trial, appeared like one who had made up his mind to meet an inevitable, horrid fate, and when his doom was pronounced by a jury of his country, scarcely a muscle moved, or a change of countenance told the workings of a mind that had led him on to ruin.

The trial of Mrs. Whipple, as an accomplice in the murder of her husband, was to commence on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn by the Norfolk Herald and Beacon, that the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore RODGERS, anchored in Hampton Roads on Saturday, about 4 o'clock, P. M. 57 days from Gibraltar, (whence she sailed May 31.) via the West Indies, having touched at Port-au-Prince, and called off Havana—from the latter port the North Carolina has had a passage of 7 days. Passed Key West on the 22nd inst. and saw a frigate and brig of war at anchor there. On Friday morning spoke the Natches sloop of war, 60 miles S. E. of Cape Henry, bound for Pensacola. The North Carolina has been absent about 28 months, having sailed from Hampton Roads on the 26th March, 1825. Her officers and crew, we are happy to learn, are in good health, and the noble ship herself in the best possible condition. In ordering the North Carolina to this station the Department has done wisely, and consulted the public interest. As the Delaware, a ship of the same class and mould, and bound on the same cruise, is fitting out here, the small arms, ammunition, stores, &c. belonging to the North Carolina, can be transferred to, and used on board the Delaware,—by which arrangement an expenditure of nearly \$100,000 will be saved. The opportunity too, of reshipping, without any extra expense, one of the finest man of war crews "that ever sailed on the salt seas," for the Delaware, is another important consideration.

It is stated in the Utica Sentinel, that the passengers on board the packet boat New York, bound from Schenectady to Utica, agreed, on the 6th instant, to develop their opinions on the approaching Presidential Election, by a formal vote, each and every passenger declaring to what State of the Union he belonged, and whom he would wish to be the next President of the United States. Twelve States, it will be perceived, were thus accidentally represented, and the vote stood as follows:—

	Votes.	Adams.	Jackson.
New York,	11	10	1
Pennsylvania,	7	7	
New Jersey,	2	2	
Massachusetts,	2	2	
Connecticut,	2	1	1
New Hampshire,	2	2	
Ohio,	1	1	
Kentucky,	1	1	
Louisiana,	1	1	
Vermont,	1	1	
Rhode Island,	1	1	
Mississippi,	1	1	
	32	27	5

The Georgia Courier, a paper of talent, published in Augusta, has recently, in mild, but decided and judicious language, declared its preference of the present Presidential incumbent, to General Jackson, thereby furnishing proof that, even in Georgia, there is a sprinkling of the friends of the Administration. In reading the papers from that State, Tennessee, Alabama, &c. we are struck with the evident conflict in several of them, between the conscience and the interests of the Editors. What course would the Alabama Advocate, the Macon Telegraph, the Nashville Whig, and the Knoxville Register, pursue, was their conscience their guide? In one or two of those mentioned, the Editors profess great zeal for General Jackson, while the tenor and spirit of their reflections, and the entire testimony of their journals, declare the conviction that Gen. Jackson is not qualified for the Presidency. Honor is due the Georgia Courier for its independence—a virtue which, though it may avail for a time, before a time-serving, selfish policy, will, in the long run, secure the confidence, the respect, and the support of the public.—Rich. Whig.

The fire against Mr. Clay has been heated so hot and so hastily, that they who have been piling on the fuel are the only persons likely to be scorched.

Troy Sentinel.

New Medicines.—Among the new medicines mentioned in a late publication, is one called *Morphine*. This is the peculiar alkali of opium. Its price is \$50 per ounce. Another medicine is *Narcotine*, which, we are told, is the principle in opium and laudanum, which is so apt to irritate and disorder the nervous system.—This, we are informed, promises nothing as a medicine. Its price is \$120 per ounce. The Medical Intelligencer, alluding to the moderate price, says, "to this circumstance, perhaps, is partly to be attributed its peculiar effects on the nervous system."

A good one.—At our last term, in the trial of an appeal, the counsel for plaintiff not being present, a gentleman of the bar volunteered to attend to the cause, and received affirmation of judgment, but found to his chagrin that both parties were insolvent! The sheriff refusing to pay the jury fee, the court turned to the constable, who protested against paying—but pointed to the volunteer counsel of the plaintiff, who had to *pono distum*, and as we technically say, had to turn for his own fees.

Awful Threat.—The Rochester Daily Telegraph, alluding to some person who is accused of certain calumnies, says—"If he persists in provoking a storm, he shall have one 'that would make him tremble even in his grave.' It would be prudent for this man to clear out of Rochester."

BRITISH FINANCE.—The distresses of England, and the clogs on her industry, lie deeper, in the opinion of a large body of the sober thinkers of that country, than the existence of the corn laws, or the frequent changes in the relative amount of demand and supply in her manufactures. Though it is not ourselves who are burdened with her national debt, or who are to feel the results of its operation on industry, we are mediately interested, not only because the lesson may be instructive, but because whatever acts good or ill on our great commercial rival, will ultimately produce its effects on us. On this subject there is an article in the Liverpool Chronicle, not very favorable to Mr. Canning's first financial measure, the late proposed issue of Exchequer bills. Whatever credit, says the writer, may be given to our legislators for their motives, any man acquainted with their measures for the last eight years, must feel that they are either ignorant of the subject on which they legislate, or are only anxious by a succession of expedients, to procrastinate the period when they will have to look the concerns of the nation fairly in the face. Our ministers, continues he, discover that it is not an easy matter to collect sixty millions a year from a currency diminished as ours has been by late laws. The revenue, collected as it now is, is depressing to the industry and enterprise of the country; but if it be severe now, what will it be in 1829, when we are again to have a currency in gold. This issue of exchequer bills, it adds, which is to supply the deficiency of two millions in the income, is nothing more than so much added to the national debt. As to the returning prosperity of the trade, on which Mr. Canning counts, the writer gives us no very flattering account. The manufacturers are indeed much improved in their condition, he admits; but their condition makes even the jail allowance of food given to a felon, an object of envy to them.—The issue of bank paper would give a new monetary impulse to trade; but the moment the issue was contracted, the necessity of which might arise at any moment, a revulsion takes place, and the scenes of distress are acted over again.

The government, it is reasoned, must sooner or later, grapple with this momentous question; and better attempt some accommodation with the public creditor on the principle of the late Mr. Ricardo, or some other competent one, than this struggle with national calamity, and encounter the danger of a financial revolution. The vaccinations of this result have been of long standing, we allow; but the prophecy has in fact been fulfilled, not in the manner expected, in national bankruptcy, but in other effects on national prosperity, perhaps fully as mischievous. That a new minister scarcely settled in his place, should be glad to go on with his predecessor's system of expedients, is not surprising; but we cannot help thinking, on this side of the water, that the national debt is advocated as a national blessing by much fewer persons, than at the commencement of the present century. [Baltimore American.]

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 24th ult. Mr. H. McMurry, of Lancaster District, S. C. to Miss Nancy Walkup, of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Mary Dinkins, aged 74.

On the 6th, Mrs. Lucy Abernathy, in the 21st year of her age, relict of the late Ezekiel Abernathy, merchant, of this town. She left an infant daughter, about four months old; and a large circle of relations and friends to lament her loss.

Will be Sold.

BY the subscriber, at Public Auction, on Tuesday of the next County Court, to pay the costs of repair, ten or twelve Watches, left with the late Jonas Cohen, to be repaired. The owners of these watches were publicly notified, sometime before the death of said Cohen, to call and take them away, and pay the charges on them, or they would be sold at auction; and having failed to do so, the watches will positively be sold on the above mentioned day, unless previously taken away and the cost of repairs settled. BENJ. COHEN.

Aug. 10, 1827.—2t44

Stolen.

FROM the Counting Room of M'Comb & Cooper, about 12 miles south of Charlotte, a pair of gold Sleeve Buttons, marked with the initials W. R. A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will return the buttons, or give the subscriber such information as will enable him to get them.

FRANCIS M. ROSS.

Aug. 10, 1827.—1w

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 455, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, if you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect, W. T. BRANTLY.

13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, lying on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford, and about 1 mile above Gilead meeting-house. About one half of the tract is cleared and under cultivation, and is well adapted to cotton, corn, &c. A more particular description is not deemed necessary, as any one desiring to purchase, will of course call and examine for himself.

THOMAS WALKER.

August 8, 1827.—1w

Precarious Times.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Gilmer, Esq. by note, are requested to come forward and renew their notes and give security between this and the August court, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer.

DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

July 24, 1827.—3t43

Notice.

I DO hereby forbid all persons from paying Mr. Hugh Harris, of Providence Settlement, any money on my account, after this date; as his receipt will not be considered as a discharge of the debt.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Providence, N. C. July 31, 1827.—3t43

Constable's Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

INTEMPERANCE.

The following Extract is from a Sermon by the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. of Boston.

Whoever finds the desire of drinking ardent spirits returning daily at stated times, is warned to deny himself instantly, if he intends to escape confirmed intemperance.

It is infallible evidence that you have already done violence to nature—that the undermining process is begun—that the overworked organs begin to flag, and cry out for adventitious aid, with an importunity which, if indulged, will become more deep toned, and importunate, and irresistible, until the power of self-denial is gone, and you are a ruined man. It is the vortex begun, which, if not checked, will become more capacious, and deep, and powerful, and loud, until the interests of time and eternity are engulfed.

It is here, then, beside this commencing vortex, that I would take my stand, to warn off the heedless navigator from destruction. To all who do but heave in sight, and with voice that should rise above the winds and waves, I would cry—"stand off!!!"—spread the sail, ply the oar, for death is here; and could I command the elements, the blackness of darkness should gather over this gateway to hell, and loud thunders should utter their voices, and lurid fires should blaze, and the groans of unearthly voices should be heard, inspiring consternation and flight in all who came near. For this is the parting point between those who forsake danger and hide themselves, and the foolish who pass on and are punished. He who escapes this periodical thirst of times and seasons, will not be a drunkard, as he who comes within this powerful attraction will be sure to perish. It may not be certain that every one will become a sot; but it is certain that every one will enfeeble his body, generate disease, and shorten his days. It may not be certain that every one will sacrifice his reputation, or squander his property, and die in the alms-house; but it is certain that a large proportion will come to poverty and infamy, of those who yield daily to the periodical appetite for ardent spirits.—Here is the stopping place, and though beyond it men may struggle, and retard, and modify their progress, none, comparatively, who go by it, will return again to purity of enjoyment, and the sweets of temperate liberty. The servant has become the master, and, with a rod of iron and a whip of scorpions, he will torment, even before their time, the candidates for misery in a future state.

It is not enough, therefore, to erect the flag ahead, to mark the spot where the drunkard dies. It must be planted at the entrance of his course, proclaiming in waving capitals—THIS IS THE WAY TO DEATH!! Over the whole territory of "prudent use," it must wave and warn. For if we cannot stop men in the beginning, we cannot separate between that and the end. He who lets ardent spirits alone, before it is meddled with, is safe, and he only. It should be in every family, a contraband article, or if it is admitted, it should be allowed for medical purposes only. It should be labelled as we label laudanum; and TOUCH NOT, TASTE NOT, HANDLE NOT, should meet the eye on every vessel which contains it.

Has not God connected with all lawful avocations the welfare of the life which now is, and of that which is to come? And can we lawfully amass property by a course of trade which fills the country with beggars, and widows, and orphans, and crimes; which peoples the grave-yard with premature mortality, and the world of woe with the victims of despair? Could all the forms of evil produced in the land by intemperance, come upon us in one horrid array, it would appal the nation, and put an end to the traffic in ardent spirits. If in every dwelling built by blood, the stone from the wall should utter all the cries which the bloody traffic extorts, and the beam out of the timber should echo them back, who would build such a house?—and who would dwell in it? What if in every part of the dwelling from the cellar upward, through all the halls and chambers—babblings, contentions, and voices, and groans, & shrieks, and wailings, were heard, day and night? What if the cold blood oozed out, and stood in drops upon the walls; and by preternatural art, all the ghastly skulls and bones of the victims destroyed by intemperance, should stand upon the walls, in horrid sculpture within and without the building—who would rear such a building? What if at eventide, and at midnight, the airy forms of men destroyed by intemperance, were dimly seen haunting the distilleries and stores,

where they received their bane—following the track of the ship engaged in the commerce—walking upon the waves—flitting athwart the deck—sitting upon the rigging—and sending up from the hold within, and from the waves without, groans, and loud lamentations, and wailings;—who would attend such stores? who would labor in such distilleries? who would navigate such ships?

Oh! were the sky over our heads one great whispering gallery, bringing down about us all the lamentation and woe which intemperance creates, and the firm earth one sonorous medium of sound, bringing up around us from beneath, the wailings of the damned, whom the commerce in ardent spirits had sent thither; these tremendous realities assailing our sense, would invigorate our conscience, and give decision to our purpose of reformation. But these evils are as real, as if the stone did cry out of the wall, and the beam answered it—as real, as if day and night, wailings were heard in every part of the dwelling, and blood and skeletons were seen upon every wall—as real, as if the ghastly forms of departed victims, flitted about the ship as she passed over the billows, and showed themselves nightly about stores and distilleries, and with unearthly voices screamed in our ears their loud lament. They are as real as if the sky over our heads collected and brought down about us all the notes of sorrow in the land—and the firm earth should open a passage for the wailings of despair to come up from beneath.

Nothing can be done! Why can nothing be done? Because the intemperate will not stop drinking, shall the temperate keep on and become drunkards? Because the intemperate cannot be reasoned with, shall the temperate become madmen? And because force will not avail with men of independence and property, does it follow that reason and conscience, and the fear of the Lord will have no influence?

And because the public mind is now unenlightened, and unawakened, and unconcentrated, does it follow that it cannot be enlightened, and aroused and concentrated in one simultaneous and successful effort? Reformations as much resisted by popular feeling, and impeded by ignorance, interest and depraved obstinacy, have been accomplished through the medium of a rectified public opinion; and no nation ever possessed the opportunities and the means that we possess, of correctly forming the public opinion—nor was a nation ever called upon to attempt it by motives of such imperious necessity. Our all is at stake—we shall perish if we do not effect it. There is nothing that ought to be done, which a free people cannot do.

THE PHYSALIS.

A curious Nautical Animal.

The first memoir, by Doct. Tilesius, in Commodore Krusenstern's Voyage, treats very amply of a natural object, well known by sight to those who navigate between the tropics; we mean that beautiful and enigmatical water insect, commonly named the Portuguese man-of-war. This singular animal had several times been delineated, described, and endowed with names, yet, not only its denominations were various, but also the nature and characteristics ascribed to it. According to some it was a Polypus, according to others a Zoophyte, and others ranged it among the Mollusca. Naturalists who followed in the steps of Linnæ, have called it the *Physalis*. Wonderful as are all the works of Providence, admirably fitted as are the several parts of each created being for their several functions, complex in their composition as they sometimes at first seem, while yet they are always found to be really so simple and suitable in their action, on a nearer investigation, we may, nevertheless, venture to rank this little animated creature among the most curious phenomena of nature. A worm, between six and eight inches in length, which is found but in certain latitudes, has seemingly the skill and knowledge of an experienced navigator, and is in itself a little ship. Its evolutions are according to the winds; it raises and lowers its sail, which is a membrane provided with elevating and depressing organs. When filled with air, it is so light, that it swims on the surface of alcohol, and is, at the same time, provided with a structure which furnishes it with the necessary ballast.

When high winds would endanger its existence, it descends into the deep, and is never seen on the surface of the water. From the under side of the body proceed fibres, which extend twenty feet in length, and are so elastic and delicate, that they wind in a spiral form like a screw, serving at once as anchors, defensive and offensive weapons, pneumatic tubes, and feelers. The insect

has the colors of the rainbow; its crest, which performs the office of a sail, is intersected with pink and blue veins, trimmed with a rosy border, and swells with the wind, or at the animal's pleasure. The fibres contain a viscous matter, which has the property of stinging like nettles, and produces pustules. It acts so strongly, that vessels in which they have been kept for a time must be repeatedly washed before they can be used. These fibres may be cut off, without depriving them, or the rest of the insect, of the principle of life; and the separation takes place spontaneously, whenever the glutinous matter comes in contact with a hard surface, like the sides of a glass globe. The insect, has, however, dangerous enemies in small dolphins, and medusæ, against which, neither its nautical skill, nor its poison, can defend. To the natural philosopher, this little animal is a curious exemplification of the principles of hydrostatics and of hygrometry, as its bladder is, perhaps, among the best substances that can be used for the delicate instruments of the latter science. To the physiologist it has the same importance as the rest of that class of beings, of which every part is endowed with an uncommonly strong principle of vitality; and which have, therefore, not improperly been called *biota*, by Doctor Hill. To a contemplative mind, the wonderful organization of the *Physalis* must be a new proof that hardly any great effort of human ingenuity, perseverance, courage, and skill, is without a duplicate of more astonishing workmanship, simplicity, and sagacity, in beings coming from the hand of the Author of creation. If navigation is justly deemed the most daring enterprise of man, it may be considered as a remedy against pride to know, that there exists a worm which an all-powerful Providence has at once made a navigator and a ship, a hydrostatic and pneumatic engine; a being destitute of mind, and yet one that watches the winds, and rides on the waves.—*North American Review.*

Atmospheric Pressure.—The pressure or weight of the atmosphere, as shown by the barometer, the sucking and air pumps, is near 15 pounds on every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands, they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed on it with the weight of above two hundred weight, that is, near 15 pounds on every square inch of the hand. By a late most curious discovery of Sir Edward Home, it is found that this is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk up perpendicular surfaces, however smooth, as the sides of walls and panes of glass in windows, and to walk as easily along the ceiling of a room with their bodies downwards and their feet over head. Their feet, when examined by a microscope, are found to have flat skins or flaps, like the feet of web-footed animals, as ducks and geese; and they have, towards the back part or heels, but inside the skin or flap, two very small toes, so connected with the flap as to draw it close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and to squeeze out the air completely, so that there is a vacuum made between the foot and the glass or wall. The consequence is, that the air presses the foot on the wall with a force greater than the weight of the fly, which is thus retained in its position. It has likewise been found that some of the larger sea animals are, by the same construction, enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice-hills among which they live. Some kinds of lizards have the same power of climbing, and of creeping with their bodies downwards, along the ceiling of a room. In the large feet of these animals, the contrivance is easily observed, of the two toes or tightners, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down, and the air excluded in the act of walking or climbing; but it is the very same, only upon a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or butterfly's foot; and both operations, the climbing of the sea-horse on the ice, and the creeping of the fly on the window or the ceiling, are performed exactly by the same power, the weight of the atmosphere.

Death of Theobald Wolfe Tone.

This unfortunate gentleman—one of the United Irishmen who unwisely attempted by force of arms to obtain equal rights for his country—was on board a French ship, destined to land troops in Ireland, when it was captured by an English squadron. We learn from his interesting *Memoirs*, just pub-

lished, that "during the action, which lasted for six hours, he fought with the most desperate resolution. After the action was over, he was basely pointed out to the police officers, by a person who had been his fellow-student at Trinity College, who stepped up to him and said, 'Mr. Tone, I am very happy to see you.' From Letterkeney the unfortunate man was hurried to Dublin, where he made two attempts on his own existence after he had been sentenced to die by a Court Martial. The last of these attempts was successful. On the evening of the 11th of November, 1798, it was discovered that Tone had inflicted a deep wound across his neck. A surgeon stopped the blood and closed it, reporting that the prisoner had missed the carotid artery. Tone murmured in reply, 'I'm sorry I've been so bad an anatomist.' Stretched on his bloody pallet in a dungeon, the first apostle of Irish union, and most illustrious martyr of Irish independence, counted each lingering hour during the last seven days and nights of his slow and silent agony. No one was allowed to approach him. Far from his adored family, and from all those friends whom he loved so dearly, the only forms which flitted before his eyes were those of the grim gaoler and rough attendants of the prison; the only sound which fell on his dying ear, the heavy tread of the sentry. He retained, however, the calmness of his soul and the possession of his faculties to the last:—And the consciousness of dying for his country, and in the cause of justice and liberty, illumined, like a bright halo, his latest moments, and kept up his fortitude to the end. On the morning of the 19th of November, he was seized with the spasms of approaching death. It is said, that the surgeon whispered that if he attempted to move or speak, he must expire instantly; that he overheard him, and making a slight movement, replied, 'I can yet find words to thank you, Sir; it is the most welcome news you could give me. What should I wish to live for?' Falling back with these expressions on his lips, he expired without further effort.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.

That the celebrated John Newton was much indebted to his excellent mother for the early foundation of his religious principles and usefulness, there can be little doubt. Indeed, this is substantiated by the record of his own experience. The same may be said of the excellent Cecil; the late lamented S. J. Mills; and the learned Sir W. Jones,—to mention no others.—The latter ascribes all his attainments in literature, in which he was perhaps second to no man of his age, to a short and simple direction of his mother, frequently repeated to his youthful questions, "*read and you will see, my son.*"—No less efficacious were the pious prayers and examples of the mother of Mills; or the weeping entreaties of Cecil's.

And what have *already* been the consequences of maternal influence in these few cases?—I say *already*—for it is impossible to look forward through the lapse of future generations, and compute that vast amount of good, which the light of eternity alone can disclose.—Mr. Newton's exertions were evidently the means of forming the religious and moral character of a multitude of his cotemporaries; and among others that of Dr. Buchanan, and Thos. Scott. And if we merely look at the *writings* of these two men, to say nothing of their more active exertions,—the extent of their usefulness is truly astonishing. Those of the former, have roused the attention of the Christian world to the wretched situation of the Hindoos, and the Pagan world in general, and already snatched thousands of the race of man from present and everlasting woe; and those of the latter, especially his commentary, have been the means of preparing other thousands, or hundreds of thousands, better to join in the enjoyment of everlasting life. The works of Mr. Cecil are now extensively read, with great pleasure and profit. And the philanthropic exertions of S. J. Mills have confessedly led to the establishment of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a number of other benevolent societies, the existence and extensive usefulness of which are now too notorious to require even to be mentioned.—Behold the islands of the Pacific, and the flourishing and promising colony at Liberia; and imagine a part of the extent of the influence which may be claimed and exerted by one fond mother. Indeed, so great and lasting are the impressions received through the medium of a "mother's love," that it might be affirmed with some degree of correctness, that every child, and especially every daughter, owes to her its mental and moral conformation hardly less than its physical; and conse-

quently, that the mental and moral character of each successive generation, especially in a Christian country, are ordinarily just what the mothers of the preceding generation were able and willing to make them.

Nor is the maternal influence the whole that is to be regarded. There are other relations in which it must be acknowledged, that although man is master, "yet woman steers the ship." How many of the great projects of the church and state, of war and peace, have their origin in "curtain lectures," or the parlour chat of conjugal affection? The fair daughters of Eve, and Delilah, and Herodias, and Abigail, and Esther, have not yet lost all that superior power of persuasion! nor can they, so long as the warmth of affection has more command over the activities of man than the coldness of calculation.—How striking an example of this in the early history of Rome; when war had broken out between that and the neighbouring state, and they were upon the eve of a bloody battle, the wives of the Romans, who were also the daughters of the enemy, sprung forward, and threw themselves between the contending armies, and by their tears and entreaties prevented the battle, and thus saved the rising nation. The influence of the *daughter* is often by no means trivial. How conspicuous a place, in the early history of Virginia, is held by the celebrated Pocahontas,—throwing herself between the knife of her father Powhatan, and his prostrate captive, Smith? But for the influence of that heroic and affectionate daughter, where were now the "Ancient dominion?" And who can tell how many a rash brother has been withdrawn from his bad purpose, or confirmed in a good one, by the tender entreaties of a sister,—whose feelings he could not wound?—*Evan. Mag.*

Curious Fact in Natural History.—Some workmen felled a large oak in Southwick recently, and on cutting it into logs, came upon a cavity in the trunk near the lower limbs, from which ran out as was judged about one hundred gallons of water. The part containing the water was perfectly sound, above, below, and around, and the topmost branches were green and thrifty. As we have never heard of a similar circumstance, we refer it to the speculation of the Naturalist.

Westfield Reg.

ETERNITY.—That the conception of eternity may be more distinct and affecting, it is useful to represent it under some temporal resemblances that sensibly, though not fully represent it.—Suppose that the vast ocean were distilled by drops, but so slowly that a thousand years should pass between every drop, how many millions of years were required to empty it? Suppose that this great world, in its full compass from one pole to another, and from the top of the firmament to the bottom, were to be filled with smallest sand, but so slowly that every thousand years only a single grain should be added, how many millions would pass away before it were filled? If the immense superficies of Heaven, wherein are innumerable stars, the least of which equals the magnitude of the earth, were filled with figures of numbers without the least vacant space, and every figure signified a million, what created mind could tell their numbers, much less their value? Having these thoughts I reply, the sea will be emptied drop by drop, the universe filled grain by grain, the numbers written in the Heavens will come to an end, and how much of eternity is then spent? nothing, for still infinitely more remains.

Fuller's Sapientian.

COVETOUSNESS.—Sadness may lead to felicity by reflection on human miseries, and consequently make a good man.—Intemperance may bring one to a state of moderation by considering the advantages of its opposite. But as for covetousness, he that has once given himself up to that vice must never expect it will ever quit him till he is wrapped in his winding sheet—nay, scarce then neither, for he that is truly covetous will not only grudge himself the charge of a decent funeral, but almost of a grave.

I would have every one to consider that he is, in this life, nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up his rest here, but to keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, and which will be forever fixed and permanent.—This single consideration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the cruelty of ambition.

A good book, in the language of the booksellers, is a saleable one; in the language of the curious, a scarce one; in that of men of sense, an useful and instructive one.